NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866.

#### Vol. XXVI ..... No. 7,825.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

More About the Merchants' National Bank

SEVERAL VETOES REPORTED IMPENDING.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CIRCULAR.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

A DAY OF GENERAL DEBATE.

Speeches by Messrs, Ingersoll of Illinois, \*awrence of Pennsylvania, and Rogers of New-Jersey.

LIVELY COLLOQUIAL PASSAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1869, THE PANK FAILURE. tation for honor and integrity. His securi-

officer of any Department, either interior or postal to make deposits there. This is the first time the National Bank act has been found to be defective, and the proper remedies will soon probably be applied.
Col. Paulding, personally, it appears, had but \$550,000 on deposit, but the various officers who were subordinates of his and whose funds he placed there, had considerable and it may reach the figures named on Saturday, \$700,000. In any event it will be but little short of that. The Paymaster-General has ordered a Board of Inquiry into Col. Paulding's accounts, who will commence the investigation on Tuesday.
OBSEQUIZS OF COUNT GUROWSKI. The funeral of the Count Adam Gurowski took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of

ed by the eashier that the bank was in trouble and wanted help. He was then induced to draw out

200,000 more from another National Bank, and deposit

It there. None of these operations were known to

Paymaster Gen. Brice, and the latter ones are in direct violation of a clear order of the War Department, forbid-

the world has any security for depositors, and the National Bank act only provides for security, to a certain extent, of such Government money as is placed there by the orders

people, among whom were Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton, the Italian Minister, Senators Sumner and Wil-son, and Representatives Roscoe Conkling of New-York, and Hooper and Alley of Massachusetts; the pall bearers officiating on this occasion were the Spanish and Russian Ministers, Senator Wade, Gov. Boutwell, Hiram Barney, Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, ex-Mayor Berrett, Gen. Maynadier of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. Rhyner, a member of the Swiss Legation, who was assiduous in his attentions to the Count during his illness. The rites of the Unitarian shurch were performed by the venerable Rev. Dr. John Pierrepont, and the remains were deposited in the Oak Hill Cemetery at Georgetown.

GEN. SICKLES

arrived here to-day, and has finally concluded not to ac rept the mission to the Hagne, to which point he was resently nominated, and which has been awaiting his de cision of acceptance or declension.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Four of the officers of the broken National Bank here are officers of the Johnson National Union Club. The operations of the latter will probably not be entirely checked by the fathere of the former.

RECRIVER APPOINTED.

Charles Henderson of Meadville has been appointed Receiver of the Venango National Bank, Pennsylvania. THE PRESIDENT ENCEINTS WITH VETORS.

the Colorado bill and the Habeas Corpus bill for the protection of Union officers will both be vetoed during the coming week, although no reasons are as yet assigned

The Vicksburg Merald, which has a special contract with the State Department for printing the United States receive several thousand dollars, informs its readers in an editorial that the laws of this Congress must be held to be of no binding force. The same paper contains a notice of Gov. Humphreys, that all Confederate and State soldiers who are disabled, destitute, or need relief, will be cared for by forwarding their names to him. Colored Union troops get such treatment as was recently exhibited at Memphis, where their schools and churches were burned,

STATEMENT FROM CONTROLLER CLARK. The Hon. Freeman Clark, Controller, &c., has pre, pared the following at a request of a member of Con-

Cambous outs \$150.10...... internal revenue, \$243,690,748;

The actual receipts for the first nine months of the present fiscal year have been as follows:

Total. \$23,000,000

There will be a sarpius on band on the 30th of June, the close of the present fiscal year, of \$20,000,000.

Available for the year ending June 30, 1867, \$533,000,000.

Declar requirements for the year, per the estimate of Secretary of the Treasury, \$284,000,000, leaving a surplus over estimate of \$349,000,000.

The above does not receive.

timate of \$349,000,000.

The above does not materially vary in the aggregate from the revised estimate of revenue from the sources named, made by the Revenue Commissioners. The amount is \$49,000,000 more than is required, without reference to the surplue on hand on the 36th of dune heat, to meet all the requirements of the Government for the finoal year ending the 30th of June, 1857. There is no necessity, therefore, for taxing any other articles, or imposing any other tax whatever, for Government purposes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department for the week ending on the 5th inst, amounted to \$48,759,592,24. The amount of fractional currency issued aring the week was \$247,550, and the amount shipped to different points throughout the country, \$123,578 62.

National Bank note circulation, amounting to \$1,076,510,

was issued last week by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to date is \$271,202,165. The actual receipts of the Government from the sources

below mentioned for the first nine months of the present fiscal vear were as follows:

 Customs (coin)
 \$128,967,375

 Internal Revenue
 243,890,548

 Miscellaneous (premium on gold, &c.)
 37,183,389

Actual aggregate receipt to April 1, 1866, \$410,041,232 The same ratio for the remaining three months will make cluding the income tax now being assessed and collected f men who are not responsible. The law within the present fiscal year, which added to the amount an for the amount of his stock in addition | received up to April I, will swell the amount of revenue from the sources mentioned to \$560,000,000.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the departments specified, during the week ending to-day, were: War Department, \$75,420; Navy Department, \$597,681; Interior, \$228,515; total, \$901,616.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from Internal Revenue last week were

Treasurer Spianer is in daily receipt of letters containng contributions to the "conscience fund" of the Treas-Department, which, during the past year, have ented to between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. These restitutions are generally made by anonymous parties, most of whom were Government disbursing officers.

F. E. SPINNER, esq., Treasurer of the United States.

Same ten years also a few dollars worth of articles were brought into New York from Europe as memestees by a traveler. He understood at the time that it was not existency to pay duties on such things, and therefore did not do so. He has since come to the conclusion that he should have paid on them as well as on the other things he brought and paid for. At any rate, he wants to feel that he has done his country no injuntice, and gends herewith the amount, principal and interest, compounded to date, viz., \$22.

Twenty dollars was also received from an anonymous orrespondent, who says that he drew that amount from

CHANGES IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. The following changes have been made in the Ordnance Department: Brevet Col.T. T. S. Laidley, assigned to the ommand of the New-York Assenal; Brevet Col. J. G. Benton, assigned to the command of the Springfield Armory, and Brevet Major-Gen. George D. Ramsey, to the command of the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1866. RINDERPEST AND CHOLERA IN ENGLAND. The Department of State has received dispatches from the United States Consul at London, dated April 21, wherein it is stated that the cattle plague is decidedly and

the United States Consul at London, dated April 21, wherein it is stated that the cattle plague is decidedly and rapidly on the decrease, and the expectation is general that it will soon wear itself out and entirely disappear.

From the same source we learn that a telegram from New-York dated April 8, states that the steamer England had just put into Halifax for medical aid with cholera on hoard, supposed to have been communicated by emigrants from Germany. The Consul proceeds to state that he cannot learn that there is or has recently been a single case of cholera in England; and therefore he concludes that the disease was not the result of infection taken from any locality in England. Newspapers say that the cholera is on the thine and in some localities in Spain and France, but not yet alarmingly prevalent in any of these countries.

CESSION OF MINERAL LANDS.

It is stated that a negotiation of considerable magnitude has just been concluded with the Mexican Minister here, which involves the cession to certain leading American eapitalists of nearly the entire peninsula of Lower California for colonization purposes and to secure the development of the extraordinary mineral wealth of that territory. The Mexican Government retains an interest in the proceeds of the enterprise, but it is understood that the sum advanced by the parties who have secured the grant is upward of a million of dollars, which at this time will be of important service to the Liberal cause. The names of the following gentlemen appear in the conveyance as holding the privileges in trust for the parties: Jacob P. Lease, Benjamin F. Butler, John Anderson, George Wilkes, William G. Fargo, William R. Travers, S. L. M. Barlow, Francis Morris and Edward S. Sanford.

A white MAN CONVICTED BY NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A private letter from Newbern, N. C., says that at the United States District Court now in session in that city, a white man has just been convicted of passing counterfeit national currency, a black man having been the principal, if not the o

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

A memorial has been sent to Congress asking for the passage of a general insurance law by which companies may deposit with the United States Treasurer Government bonds covering the extent of their obligations or amount of capital in order to secure the insurance as in the case of national banking incorporations. It is claimed that the operation of such a law would give to the really solvent companies the public confidence to which they are entitled. THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S ORDER.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S ORDER.

Paymaster-General Bruce's order to all paymaster's of the army has been peremptory. That during the procedure of disbursement the Government funds should be kept by the disbursing officer where the Treasurer's draft had placed them. It is said but for the violation of this order the Government and all the disbursing officers of the Government would be entirely secure, by reason of the securities in the hands of the Treasurer left expressly for that purpose. Within the last six months Paymaster C. E. Paulding had \$1,000,000 from various officers, of which \$300,000 on the 11th of November last, and \$100,000 on the 5th of January, four four months ago, all that drawn upon the recently suspended Merchants National Bank of this city, which it was supposed had been withdrawn for the payment of troops. But there was \$200,000 additional belonging to the Government in that institution. It is claimed that there is security to cover all the bonds which were legitimately placed there. Paymaster Paudding, however, has there is security to cover all the bonds which were legitimately placed there. Paymaster Paulding, however, has requested the investigation of his conduct by a Commissioner of Inquiry, and asserts that no money was improperly placed in that hank by himself whatever may be the degree of responsibility. The Government will probably lose five or six hundred thousand dollars.

REVENUE CINCULAR.

The following circular has just been issued after the most careful consideration:

TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE, }

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1866. 5

Three questions have arisen under the internal revenue laws respecting the tax upon sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coiled money, bank notes and other securities, visitation of their own stocks. Acc., as well as upon sales of these belonging to others?

nd. Are bankers, doing a general business as such, and t their own stocks. Act, liable to pay the duties imposed 199th section upen brokers and bankers doing business okers, in addition to those imposed upon them as

baskers. In addition to those imposes open than baskers!

Third: Are bankers, who sell not only stocks belonging to themselves, but also those belonging to others, to be regarded as bankers doing business as brokers, and therefore liable to at an upon their sales!

The first two questions have recently been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has been decided by them first, that brokers are liable to a tax opon their sales of their own stocks, exchange, bullion, ecland money, bank notes, promissory notes, and other securities, as well as upon those belonging to others, getood, that bankers deline a general business.

E. A. Rotelss. Commissioner.

POLITICAL MANVAL.

It will be interesting to the politicians of the country to learn that, at the request of a number of public men of both parties, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is now engaged in preparing a political manual, to contain the leading political speeches, messages, proclamations, orders and vetoes, which have been issued since the accession of President Johnson. It will be published immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

#### XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, May 5, 1866. The Senate was not in session to-day.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general debate on the President's Annual Message, as if in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pheli's addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction, supporting the position assumed by the President. An irreversible guarantee of future practical loyalty should be required of the late Rebel States, and that was the sum and substance of the Administration policy, which it had lately become the fashion to scoff at.

Mr. INGERSOLL was the next speaker. His subject being also that of reconstruction, he expressed himself as gratified at finding the Democratic party of the North advocating with the same degree of warnath, and with the same lack of honor, the principles which they had formerly advocated at the dictation of their Southern rulers. The Northern Democrats were as ready and willing as they ever were to subserve the purposes of the whipped, defunct chitalty. The patriotic people of the North and not only the defeated Rebels to fight, but they also had the Executive to fight, with all its power and patronage. The Southern arisforacy and the President to boot would, however, have to succumb to the power of Northern patriotism, lighting the battles of liberty and universal justice. A false issue had been presented to the people, and the President had done what he could to mislead the people, but he (Mr. Ingersoll) would do all in his power to unmask the deception which the President of the United States would impose upon the people. He Mr. Ingersoll took the ground that whether the Rebel States were or were not out of the Union, every citizen within them became an alien enemy—was liable to be treated by the Government in all respects as a foreigner, and remains an alien enemy—was liable to be treated by the Government in all respects as a foreigner, and remains an alien enemy—was liable to be treated by the Government in the principles on which the war was fought. An error of the Sudarance of the Sudarance of the Sudarance of th long as he was clothed with the powers of President, and looked to be redected in 1868, he whispered in the ears of the Rehels that all his talk about traitors was more gain mon, intended for New-England and Hilmois. The President had parioned his old friends and betrayed the party which gave him name. He had given the lie by his own actions to the sentiments which he had expressed within the last four years. The time would come when Andrew Johnson would be so low that there would be

"None so poor to do him reverence.

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Mr. INGERSOIL read from Savage's Life of Johnson some extracts from the President's speeches in the Senate in 1861, and demanded why it was that traitors had not been tried and executed. He (Ingersoil) would wager all he owned that Andrew Johnson would never have Jeff. Davis tried, or that, if Davis were tried and convicted, Andrew Johnson would pardon him. All that traitors had to do now was to scrape up money enough to come to Washington and apply for pardon, and they got it; or, if they did not present their applications personally, they could do so through the mail just as well.

A members—Or the females. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOIL would adopt the suggestion and add "or through the females." [Laughter.] Andrew Johnson would find that when he dared to set the executive power in opposition to right and eternal principles, he would be but a rush, and would he overborne by the sentiments of the people. He would find that a child in the right was greater and more powerful than a President in the wrong. Andrew Johnson himself had made treason odious by his treachery to the party that elected him. If Andrew Johnson had not been a traitor to the Government and Constitution of the United States, he had been a

but a rush, and would be overborne by the sentiments of the people. He would find that a child in the right was greater and more powerful than a President in the wrong. Andrew Johnson himself had made treason odous by his treachery to the party that elected him. If Andrew Johnson had not been a traitor to the Government and Constitution of the United States, he had been a traitor to the party which elected him, and to the principles that he had proclaimed in 1861, and that had found a response in the hearts of all loyal men. Instead of being the man entitled to the confidence, the gratitude and the love of the loyal American people, Andrew Johnson had all the love, confidence and support of the late Rebels in arms, and their symphitizers or apologists in the North. The American people had suffered, and were capable of sufficing a great deal; but it was too much for them to be afflicted with rinderpest, trichina, cholera and Andrew Johnson, all in one year. Andrew Johnson was a consummate demagogue—one of the most unblushing demagogues that existed in this country. Andrew Johnson in his speech to the soldiers and sailors, told them all he had sacrificed for the country. What had he sacrificed? He had not suffered as much as the humble private who fought in the ranks at Gettysburgh. The humblest private in the ranks was entitled to more credit and honor than Andrew Johnson was. Had Andrew Johnson error been in battle? Had he ever smelled gunpowder? Ever camped in the snows of Winter? What had he done? He had suffered the position of United States Senator, and the position of Mintary Governor of Tennessee. When he occupied the Executive Mandson in Nashville, he wore a Brigadier-General's straps on his shoulders, and was feasted and toasted, and had sentrice position of which he was snoring quietly during the silent watches of the night. Andrew Johnson had suffered in the process of the United States Theroposition of the position of the United States. The Johnson had suffered to his perfect to the principles of the

or Peoria?

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that it was the paper which supports the Union party, which had gone for the Union, and still did.

ports the Union party, which has gone for the Union, such still did.

Mr. INCERSOLL said he was used to being vilified and slandered by that dirty little, despicable, contemptible, slanderons paper. The statement was false from beginning to end. Never, since treason broke out, had his lips uttered any world except in encouragement to the loyal North, and in demonstation of treason.

Mr. RAEDALL (Pa.) said he had later a with some in-

terest to the vehement declamations against the President, of the gentleman from Illinois. He had drawn his sword against the President never to be sheathed, perhaps, matil the political death of either. He (Mr. Randall) was not the defender of the President; indeed the President needed no defender. He was quite able and ready to defend himself. But to show there was no inconsistency in the President's position, he referred to the Chicago Platform of 1850, in which he said the principles of State rights were clearly laid down and insisted upon.

Mr. ISGERSOLL Skied Mr. Randall if he claimed to be a supporter of the President's policy.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) replied that he claimed nothing of the kind.

the kind.

Mr. Ingersoll supposed that Mr. Randall wanted to show that the party had changed, and not Andrew

the Freedimen's forcean only and the CVI Right and came the guide of the country.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Pa.) took the floor to make π speech upon the tariff, but before doing so, he wanted to ask his colleagute (Mr. Randall) whether he supported to-day the Democratic candidate for Goyernor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Heister Clymer!

Heister Clymer!

eolleague (Mr. Handall) whether he supported to-day the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Heister Clymer?

Mr. RANDALL admitted that he did, and believed his election would aid in the restoration of the Union.

Mr. LAWEINCE said he asked the question in order to show by a speech made by the same Mr. Clymer, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, what he thought of Ancirew Johnson two years ago, when he denounced him as a ruthan, an incendiary, a bireling and an Abolitionist, and interly unworthy of the conndence of the Democratic party.

The speech was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, but it did not contain any of the expressions—an omission explained by Mr. Lawrence, who said that the objection-splie parts had been suppressed by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. RANDALL denied the responsibility of the Democratic party for anything that Mr. Clymer said in his individual capacity.

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) did not desire to say anything offensive to the President, but he did not like to see him surrounded by Democrats who had opposed him and denounced him; nor did he like to have the shadows of the Blair family thrown upon him every time he paid the President a visit. No family in all the land had done so nauch to alicenate the President from the people as that family; and he would apply to it the spirit of a remark made by the old Blair in reference to President Madison, that he did not wish him any harm, but could not have any objections if the Almighty should take a strong fancy to him. [Laughter.] Sometimes the Blair family was on one side, and sometimes on another. It was found wherever "thrift might follow fawning." Among other proofs of Democratic and Blair influence upon the President, he mentioned the fact of the removal of the United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and the appointment in his place of a man who had been tried by Court-martial and dismissed the service for fauds committed on the Government.

Court-martial and dismissed the service in mitted on the Government.

In reference to the main purpose of his speech, the tariff.

Mr. Lawrence said he believed that the Committee of Ways and Meanshad agreed to report just what the wool-

Ways and Means had agreed to report just what the woolgrovers wanted.

Mr. Rogais next addressed the House, defending the
President with much warmth against the attack made upon
him by Mr. Rogarsoll. He was subjected to considerable
halzering by Mr. Wilson (Rowa), in regard to his own
views on legal, constitutional and practical questions arising out of the Reconstruction policy.

In answer to Mr. Wilson, he admitted the right of appointing Military Governors in time of war, admitted the
good effect of President Johnson's compelling the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and expressed his gratification that Slavery
was abolished.

At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

## CANADA.

## St. Cathurine's-Affairs at the Capital.

Mackinaw Stra't being clear of ice, and the chain of lakes open, it is time for the guns of the Fenian flotilla to

This place is only 11 miles from the Niagara, yet all is as quiet as in the back towns. St. Catharines has a popula tion of 7,000 persons, and several bank agencies. It is the

first town of any consequence met in going west from the Nagara into Canada, and is quite open to the attacks of an cine...r, after crossing the river.

The people about this point are in great part the descendants of the 'United States by alists," and are a sort of Americans with monarchal ideas. To one from the republic this seems strange; but the attachment here to the crown is cool and independent, and the people respect Americans. In these two things they differ from the English, who are foolishly servite to each, and as foolishly inimical to Americans and their principles.

The force here is three companies of volunteers, about 160 men. It is like the rest of that force, good in quality, and interior in dress and system of drill.

St. Catherines would fall into the hands of an invading enemy, owing to its proximity to the Niagara, and to the fact that not more than 2,030 men could, in time, be carried to the aid of the force on that river, as the forces of Canada are now stationed.

The Governor-Geberal being now fairly in Ottawa, there is a little revival of discussion as to the fitness of that place for the capital.

It is useless now for men to discuss whether Ottawa is the best place for the capital, and the question is settled. The perambulating system is at an end. One part of the Government machiners is no longer to be seen at Quebec, a second at Montreal, and a third at Ottawa.

peramoniating system is at an east. One part of the Government machinery is no longer to be seen at Quebec, a second at Montreal, and a third at Oitawa. Persons having business with the departments will now know where to find them. No one will be at a loss as to where the Government is to be found, and finally, \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be saved to the country for each shifting of the seat of Government.

will be saved to the country for each shifting of the seat of Government.

A greater honor is yet in store for the "backwoods city." It is to be the capital of that new Confederation which is now nearly sure of being perfected. The profuse expenditure of momer upon the Parliament buildings will be luckly warranted by this coming change. As things have turned out, it is well that the new buildings are what they are in point of excellence. For the capital of Canada alone they were too fine.

A strange medley of men has followed the Ministry to the seat of Government, to pick up saything they can get and these fellows are ready to do the bidding of their patrons in anything. They smirk and griu, and bow and scrape. One is ready to act as a sort of "clearer of their path," like the official a negro potentate has in Africa. Another wishes to act as "Captain of the waiters," or "chief bottle washer" to the Ministry, when they, or a party of them, being lightly disposed, go on some pleasure trip.

This section of country is, for fruit, the garden of

This section of country is, for fruit, the garden This section of country is, for fruit, the garden of Canada; and this year the peach crop will be a bountiful one. The plossoms look most pretty, and remind me of scenes in the South during the late war. The frost has made many bare patches in the wheat fields.

Bennett, Young and Spurr of St. Alban's memory are in Toronto. The writer saw them on the street, on the 2d. Young is at college, studying law, or something.

J. C. Breckinridge is also in that city, living very quietly in a private boarding-house.

Destruction of an Orphan Asylum at Troy.

Destruction of an Orphan Asylum at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, May 5, 1866.

About 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and in an hour the building was burned to the ground, with a portion of its contents. The building was a large wooden structure, and was the private property of the Rev. Father Peter Havermans. There were one hundred and seventy-two orphan boys in the Asylum, all of whom were saved. The Asylum was probably set on fire by a young man originally from Virginia. He was an immate of the Asylum five years ago, when he set fire to the building. For this he was sent to the House of Refuse for four years, but—as he threatened to fire the building when he got out—he was kept a year longer. He was set at liberty two weeks ago, and a few days since at tempted to set fire to a barn near the Asylum. He was seen lurking about the Asylum to-day, and circumstances strongly indicate that he fired the buildings. The orphans have been temporarily provided for in other quarters. A large Catholic Orphan Asylum is now in course of construction in this city. A barn near the Asylum was also burned, and a large brick building, used as a dormitory and schoolroom, was several times on fire, but was saved. The Troy Catholic Hospital, in close proximity, escaped unharmed. Loss by the fire \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000.

# Fire in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Saturday, May 5, 1866.

The extensive stables and car-house of the Fifth-st.
Railroad, in the lower part of the city, together with 140
horses and mules, 16 cars, and all the harness and forage,
were destroyed by fire las night. Loss, \$55,000; insured
for \$20,000 in city offices. The fire is supposed to have
been the work of an incendiary.

# Sr. Louis, Saturday, May 5, 1866. Six houses in St. Joseph, Mo., were burned Thursday night. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$25,000 in Eastern Com-

United States Steamers. Bosrox, May 6, 1896.
The United States steamer Monongabela, Capt. Bissell, from St. Thomas April 23, arrived to-day. She left at St. Thomas the United States steamer Bienville. All well.

A fire broke out at noon to-day in the hardware store of Charles Busch, No. 201 Jefferson-ave. Loss by fire and water, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

This evening a fire at the cooperative store on Randolph-yt caused a loss of \$3,000.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC ... XXXV.

Leaving San Francisco-"Steamer Day"-Pa cific Mail Line-The New China Steamers-The Sacramento-The Fire Dritt-California Passengers - Details of the Ship-Gulls - Porpoise Gymnastics-Whales-Suitors' Yarns-Life on Shipboard-Acapulce-Reminiscences -Enribquakes-A Droil War-Mexican Civilization - Volcanoes of Guntemala - The Southern Cross-Tropical Nights-Panama Harber.

PANAMA, NEW-GRENADA, Monday, Jan. 1, 1866. On the 19th ultimo I started homeward from San Fransco. Once almost the entire population rushed to the wharf on the departure of a mail ship. Even now, thrice a month, "steamer day" is a great event. Everybody spends the night before in writing letters; and for the last hour 1,000 or 2,000 persons crowd the decks of the departing vessel. Some go to say good bye, some from curiosiold home 6,000 miles away. At 11 o'clock outsiders hasten ashore, the gong sounds, and with hundreds of flattering handkerchiefs and pantomime kisses to the receding faces on the wharf, the great steamer slowly rounds and passes out at the Golden Gate, on her voyage of 3,200 miles, from 38 degrees north latitude to within seven degrees of the

Company is exceedingly popular. Every one is gratified that it has bought out the odious Vanderbilt line on the Atlantic side, and now carries passengers through to Newof the British Navy, united in testifying that many of them that the ships of this company were in all respects more ably commanded, and the perfection of system, they are at the head of our National Steam Marine and an honor to American enterprise.

With an unusual spasm of wiedom Government has given this company the mail contract for the new line to China-the grand precursor of the Pacific Railroad-at \$500,000 per annum for ten years. The ships now building in New-York are 360 feet in length, with 5,000 horsepower. They will cost \$1,000,000 each, and be incomparably the finest vessels in the world. On the first of January, 1867, they commence running monthly from San Francisco to Shanghai, with a branch to the Sand-

fare. Most companies and many sailing vessels enforce this rule, lest in fire or storm the master should neglect his passengers to save his family. On Sundays the service of the Episcopal Church is performed in the first cabin.

We left San Francisco in weather so cold as to demand fires. Thousands of gulis flew around our ship and followed in her track, but fell off as we approached the tropics. The guil is found only in the North; and the albatros only in the South. In air or on water, both are exquisitely graceful, but taken on board, they become uttely awkward, walk with difficulty, the deck soon blisters their feet, and singularly enough the ship's motion makes them sea sick, just as an old sail sometimes becomes nauseated in a little open boat upon smooth water. Sailors declare their wings while riding the waves of great storms; but, as the newspapers say, this needs confirmation.

that both gull and albatros sleep with their heads under their wings while riding the waves of great storms; but, as the newspapers say, this needs confirmation.

We were selded out of sight of the half transparent mountains for more than two or three hours, striking across from one point of land to another. Our course was so easterly that watches required to be set forward 15 minnies daily. As the weather warmed we saw schools of young porpoises tumbling through the water, like rolling barrels, and frequently encountered the full-grown fish, 12 or 15 feet long, lounging in the sea. The ship's approach stimulated them into wonderful activity, making them jump from the water often 20 feet high, to fall, dashing up columns of spray visible at three or four miles. They are a redish-brown, with dark spots, and immense fins. Leaping through the air, they assume a curious crescent form, and impart great animation to the quiet seas. Sometames they are harpooned and eaten, being a favorite dish with old sailors. These veteran "salts" declare that when one is wounded and its blood discolors the water, all the rest stop and remain with him, even at the risk of their lives.

Great whales exhibited their brown backs, and threw up columns of water within a few yards of us. An ancient mariner assures me that on the north Pacific, he once saw a school of whales so large that the captain who had unwittingly run his little steamer among them, was compelled to stop her for fear of breaking the wheels. It appears to be an old custom, for Marco Polo writes of hungry whales on the Indian seas in delusive pursuit of food, rushing violently against the hulls of vossels and staving them in. I find many an old sailor, in whom a good journalist was spoiled when he took to the sea. He has at least the art of making his stories interesting, though sometimes, I fear, like the subject of Sheridan's annihilating phillipic, he is indebted to his imagination for his facts, and to his memory for bis jests.

We passed the dull mountain of Cape S

like the subject of Sheridan's unnihilating phillipie, he is indebted to his imagination for his facts, and to his memory for his jests.

We passed the dull mountain of Cape Saint Lucas, with a white sandy beach rising half to the summit, and, crossing the Gulf of California in a stiff breaze, threw a parting glance at the long Peninsula of Lower California, which ought to belong to the United States. Then we ware within the Tropics, under the purple heavens of the South, where Christmas Day was like New-York in August. The ladies appeared at dinner in Summer costames, and our state-rooms were so hot as to render the least covering uncomfortable. Life on shipboard in these low latitudes is a peculiarly lazy and luxurious existence. Serious thought is too laborious; one requires no heavier literature than novels—specula long days in quiet whist, drowsy gossip, or weak flirtation—finds dressing for dinner exhaustion, and sleeps 12 hours out of the 24.

At day-light on the 26th we were in the bay of Acapulco. As the entrance is narrow and dangerous, the Mail Company maintains a light on the southern point for one or two nights before each steamer is due. The imbecile Mexican authorities have no light-house whatever on the Pacific Coast, and only a single one on the Atlante, at San Juan d Ulioa. The Acapulco harbor, large enough for the navies of the world, is beautifully land-locked, chapparal monatains rising on all sides, from 700 to 3,000 feet. Cocca-palms with smooth sterns and long green arms bending with truit grow on a strip of sand at the water's edge. Lying in the harbor were two French menofwar, a Mexican coaster, a United States gun-boat and a naval store-ship and a spare steamer of the Mail Company. The sun blazed, the weak ripples pulsated, and the whole scene recalled Crabbe's drowry lines:

"The occan smilling to the fervid sun.

The sace that faintly field and slowly run:

whole scene recalled Crabbe's drowsy lines:

"The ocean smiling to the fervid sun,
The waves that faintly fall and slowly run;
The ships at distance sad the hosts at band.
And now they walk upon the scaside said.
Counting their numbers, and what kind they be—
Ships softly sinking in the sleepy sea.

A mile from shore our wheels stopped and we were instantly surrounded by a small navy of natives in little boats, offering us green oranges and ripe limes. One skiff was manned by a gigantic negress, black as the acc of spades, with a stationary umbrella over her bare arms and head, apparently to protect her delicate complexion. For a sliver half delicar young chony, whose wandrobe consisted or tatto ed strick hat and linen pantaloons admitted the complex a croyel of spaces, whom he rowed schure.

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dragging the boat by hand up the bare sand of the beach; for Mexican enterprise is not equal to wharves. We landed at a little market protected by green buy trees from the ferr sun, and displaying on three or four rickety tables whisky, lemonade, soleleather pies, limes, oranges, cocondus, and exquisite shell baskets. Most of our company were injudicious enough to cat fruit extravaganity, some seasoning it with inlimited whisky, and nature rewarded them a few hours later with the fevers and diarrhaes they so richly deserved.

Three hundred years ago Acapatico and Panama were the grand entrepots of Spanish commerce. Here Alvarado built his vessels to sail for Peru, 20 years after the cooquest of Mexico; and annual trains of loaded mules crossed the country to Vera Cruz, with the products of China, Japan, and the Spice Islands. The town is wretchedly built of thatched one-story adobe houses, shaded with paint trees. In peace times, during nights unlighted by the moon, tho regulations require a lantern hung out from each door. About once in ten years the piace is shaken to pieces by an earthquake. One of these inwelcome visitors, ten days before our arrival, knocked down many dwellings and shattered the walls of the ancient cathedral. We looked into this rude place of worship, with stone floors, crumbing secilings, adorned by cheap efficies, and a single oil panuing of the Virgin and the Savior, and glanced at the quaint steeple containing four or five rough bells from Old Spain. It has been closed since the Liberals left, under Gen. Alvarez, three mouths ago.

In its best estate Acapalco contains 4,000 people, but the departing Aiverez commanded all friendly to the Republic and the savior, and glanced at the quaint steeple containing four or five rough bells from Old Spain. It has been closed since the Liberals left, under Gen. Alvarez, those possession with 250 camp followers. They still hold the city and the old stone fort, half a mile from the water, but, though aided by two French men.-of-war, they are not st

killed within the last month. It is a droll war. The Imperialists captare two or three towns, the Republicans running away without resistance, and then issue a pronunciamento claiming the entire province, and threatening to hang everybody caught in arms egainst them! The French troops are universally discusted and anxious to withdraw. In the 42 years since Mexico separated from Spain she has had 41 Presidents and nearly as many revolutions. One American declared to me with great earnestness that we ought to solve the problem by killing all the natives and making room for a race with some vigor and manhood! This at least would be what dectors call the heroic treatment, Harmless as the forays of the Liberuis appear, they keep the Imperialists in continual terror, broken of sleep and numble to obtain vegetables or fruits, for Alverez blockades the paths, cutting off all supplies from the interior. Half the soldiers have died within three months from malignant fevers, and the survivors seem weak and nerveless.

The eviligation of Mexico is that of three thousands.

full-length in a swinging hammock, prostrate with the pre-vailing fever. May and June are the hottest months, De-cember the coolest. The town is warmer and unhealthier than Panama, 600 miles further south.

cember the coolest. The town is wirner and unnearmer than Panama, 600 miles further south.

Gladly we returned from this scorched and devastated city to our pleasant ship, which had been detained six hours for coaling. In climates where bountiful Nature supplies gratuitously all the necessaries of life, the people will not work. Here, it is almost impossible to obtain labor, and cren our cabin-boys were pressed into the service. At length, with a supply of food for our hangy engines, we steamed out of the sleepy harbor into the ocean, so calta and smooth that our vessel often seemed as free from motion as a partor-floor. Again and again, while reading in the captain's room on the upper-leck, I supposed we had stopped, but on looking out, found we were making II miles an hour. It is easily increased to 15; but 100 11 knots is the most economical speed, requiring only half as much coal as 15, and causing far less wear and tear of machinery. We crossed the Gulf of Tehnantepec in intensely not weather, though rocked by a rough breeze, and skirting the low level shore of Gnatemals, rich with folinge, saw two huge volcanic mountains, smoking in the dim back ground 13,000 and 14,000 feet high, yet barely visible through caveloping clouds. The North Star dipped lower and lower until it was only 7° above the horizon. did not go south of the Equator where the three Magellan Clouds take its place in the northern sky to guide navigators on their pathless way. Every morning we gazed on the brilliant Southern Cross conly seen below 22° north latitude. Unlike most constellations, its form is sagestive of its name, four bright stars shaping a perfect cross. Great sea-green turtles appeared on our fand side, and the shore foliage grew heavy, profuse and drooping. The stars looked larger than in the North, perhaps from the deep blue of the sky and snowy whiteness of the camions clouds. As midnight approached the heavens were wonderful, and it seemed almost a sin to turn away, from gazing upon them and go to bed. O. these delicious tropical nights, with new regentation on earth and new constellations in beaven—with luminous foamy track in the wake of our ressel, the soft vivid luxuriance of the shore, the mellow languid air, which makes physical existence an absolute, a luxury, and the Southern Cross blazing like a pillar of fire!

a luxury, and the Southern Cross blazing like a pillar of fire!

On the 13th day we met the Colorado, newest and largest ship of the line, going North, crowded with passengers. The convexity of the earth hides the hall of a vessel nine miles away, but the beautiful steamer seemed to stand almost entirely out of the water, gliding by within a hundred yards, swarming with men and women, shouting and waving hats and handkerheirs while flags lovered and gans fired. To this day, the boom of the most Pacific cannon makes me instinctively glance about to see where the shot will strike.

The heavy eyes of the 14th morning were wide open, when we approached Panama from the South; for a long point of land compels vessels to go 100 miles below before entering the great bay, surrounded by wooded hills. On our left appeard Toboga with two English steamers, which ply down the coast of South America, Ifing before it. Wending among the high mountain islands, which stud the bay, we came in view of New-Panama, while the old city, destroyed by earthquakes and buccancers, was pointed out six mides distant. Three men-of-war—two English and one American—three ships of the Mail Lane, and one steamer of the Panama Railway Company, which runs up the coast—were lying in the harbor. At 10 o clock—precisely the minute appointed at the beginning of our long voyage two weeks before—the Sacramento made fast to a buoy, for shallow water and wicked reefs forbid first-class steamers to approach within two miles of the shore. Three of na took passage in the captain a dispatch boat, protected by umbrellas from the broiling sun. We pulled two miles of to our course to avoid the sharp tecth of the long reef standing above water at that stage of tide. Here the Pacific rises and falls 30 feet; at Aspinwall, just across the rarrow isthmus, the variation of the Atlantic is only as many inches.

The Unse of Henry G. Wheeler.

Bosros, May 6, 1866.

Henry G. Wheeler, the President of the Florida and Branswick Railroad, and agent for the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, whose arrest has been announced, was yesterday before the Supreme Court on a petition for a reduction of bail. He claims that the 200 bonds were his in payment of services readered in disposing of 1,000 of the same bonds for the company in a foreign market, and that the failure for the foreign negotiations was by reason of the Company's unwarrantable interference. The Company claim that Wheeler's ownership in the 200 bonds was contingent upon his successfully disposing of the other 1,000; that these last bonds remained unsold in the European market for some time, and were finally returned to New-York, and that therefore he is not entitled to the possession of the \$200,000 worth of bonds, having failed to fulfill the conditions of the outract. Ninety-one of the bonds have been recovered, and it was proposed that the bail be reduced to correspond with the remaining \$100,000. The case was not finished.

Morements of Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sherman and party passed through Varnego, Kansas, en route to Fort Ripley, yesterday. A number of Sax, Fox and Petawatamic Indians paid their respects to him. The General also received a varial a croone at Topota.